

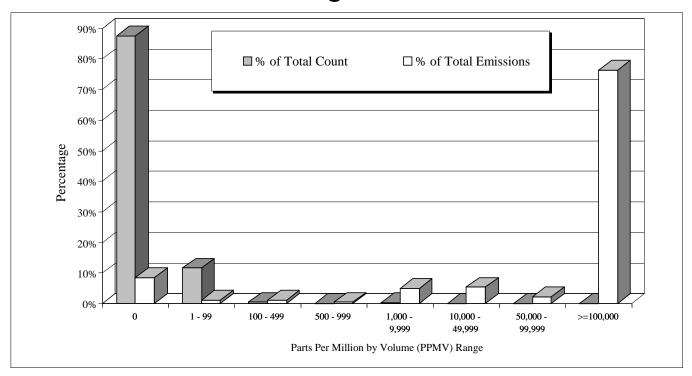
Natural Gas Infrastructure R&D and Methane Emissions Mitigation Workshop

Leak Detection/Fugitive Emissions Monitoring and Advanced Sensors,
Controls, Models and Platforms Panel

The Advanced Manufacturing Office (AMO) at the U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
November 12 – 13, 2014

Fugitive Emissions in the Oil & Gas Industry

- 90% of controllable fugitive emissions come from only about 0.13% of the components¹
- The trick is to find those big leakers



^{1:} American Petroleum Institute. *Analysis of Refinery Screening Data*; Publication # 310, Washington, DC, November 1997.

Leak Detection Instruments and Limitations

- Infrared Leak Imaging Cameras
 - Do not quantify
 - Expensive
- Remote Methane Leak Detector
 - Does not quantify
 - Requires laser reflection background
 - Range 100 feet
- FTIR Downwind Screening
 - Does not pinpoint source
- Hand-held sniffers (OVA, TVA)
 - Labor intensive testing each source individually
 - Quantification correlation data not useable for repair criteria

Quantification Instruments and Limitations

- High Volume Sampler
 - Capacity (10 cfm)
- Anemometers (vane, hot-wire)
 - Access to sources
- Bagging (flow-through, calibrated bags)
 - Access to / enclosure of sources
 - Temperature
- Turbine meters
 - Adaptation to source
- Acoustic detector with calibration equation
 - Tricky to use properly

What does the industry want/need?

- "Cheap, installed leak sensor"
 - Leaks alert the operator
 - Adsistor ring combined with audio/visual signal



Visual Guide for estimating quantity of emissions viewed by IR Camera

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